

7-26-1866

## Portland Daily Press: July 26, 1866

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# DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND.

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1866.

The Counting Room of the Press will be at Partridge's, under Lancaster Hall, until other arrangements can be made.

## UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### FOR GOVERNOR.

**JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,**  
OF BRUNSWICK.

### For Members of Congress:

1st Dist.—**JOHN LYNCH**, of Portland.  
2nd Dist.—**SIDNEY PERHAM**, of Paris.  
3rd Dist.—**JAMES G. BLAYNE**, of Augusta.  
4th Dist.—**JOHN A. PETERS**, of Bangor.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Second Senatorial District Convention.

The Union voters of Cumberland county are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Portland, in

### DEERING HALL,

Wednesday, the 15th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for

Sheriff, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Commissioner, and Four Senators.

Also, to elect a County Committee for the ensuing year.

Each city and town will be entitled to send one delegate and an additional delegate for every seventy-five votes cast for Samuel Cony at the gubernatorial election of 1864. A fraction of forty votes will be entitled to an additional delegate as follows:

|                 |   |                 |    |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|----|
| Baldwin,        | 3 | North Yarmouth, | 3  |
| Bridgton,       | 5 | New Gloucester, | 4  |
| Brunswick,      | 7 | Ottisfield,     | 4  |
| Cape Elizabeth, | 3 | Portland,       | 38 |
| Casco,          | 3 | Portland,       | 38 |
| Cumberland,     | 3 | Raymond,        | 2  |
| Falmouth,       | 4 | Seabrook,       | 2  |
| Freeport,       | 3 | Sebagus,        | 2  |
| Gorham,         | 3 | Standish,       | 2  |
| Gray,           | 3 | Westbrook,      | 2  |
| Harpwell,       | 3 | Windham,        | 2  |
| Harrison,       | 3 | Yarmouth,       | 2  |
| Naples,         | 3 |                 |    |

The County Committee will be in session at the Hall on the day of the Convention at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The chairman of the several town committees are requested to forward the names of their delegates to the chairman of the County Committee as soon as they may be chosen.

**LEWIS B. SMITH**, Portland Chairman.  
**HORATIO HIGHT**, Seabrook.  
**WILLIAM SMALL**, Raymond.  
**SAMUEL R. JACKSON**, Brunswick.  
**SAMUEL G. GARDEN**, Windham.  
**CHARLES HUMPHREY**, Westbrook.  
**E. R. STAPLES**, Bridgton.  
Union County Committee.  
Portland, July 17, 1866. eod&wd

### Brief Comments on Current Topics.

NEARLY two weeks ago we called attention to the model lodging houses of Boston and other cities, and urged the importance of erecting buildings of a similar character here. We publish this morning a communication enforcing the same view by new arguments and new illustrations. Without attempting to add anything to the general argument, which is impressive enough as it stands, we take the liberty to make two practical suggestions. 1. Experience proves that no enterprise of this kind can be successful, unless a superintendent lives in the building and constantly looks after it; but the expense of such superintendence need not be considered an objection to the scheme, since capable men can easily be found to undertake the duty for their own rent, or nearly that. 2. The disposal of the relief fund is already in the hands of a committee, who have given notice of their intention to assist deserving persons whose houses have been destroyed and who desire to rebuild. A practical way to bring up the question will be therefore, for actual sufferers by the fire to apply to the committee for assistance in this form. Such an application, presented by men enough to take all the tenements of a house of this kind, would certainly be treated with great consideration and would probably be successful.

In the decayed Macdonald who appeared from Philip drunk to Philip sober could revisit this mortal scene, he would not venture to take such an appeal in these days and in this country. Between the insolent brag of Vice-President Johnson's inauguration speech and the brag of President Johnson's last communication to the House of Representatives, there is no difference except in coherence. The arrogance of a low and narrow mind is the chief characteristic of both efforts. The spectacle of a President of the United States reading a lecture to the two houses of Congress and rebuking their "anomalous proceedings" is something very strange to a free people. The tone which may answer for a Bismarck is not the proper tone for an American chief magistrate. The veteran statesman of the thirty-ninth Congress have never been considered Mr. Johnson's inferiors, and it might fairly have been presumed that the action upon which they have agreed after patient deliberation was entitled to be treated with becoming respect. Such, it appears, is not Mr. Johnson's opinion.

Mr. HARVEY, U. S. Minister at Lisbon, wrote a very snobbish letter last March to Mr. Seward—a private letter in which he expressed the most extravagant admiration for the President and his policy. Mr. Seward of course showed the letter to Mr. Johnson, who at once recommended its publication. The President has a way of publishing private letters whenever it suits his ends, which is quite unusual among gentlemen. The published letter was so offensive that it was taken up in the Senate and Mr. Fessenden, though he rarely uses terms of reproach, did not hesitate to call the author "a licksplite." So far it is all very well. Mr. Harvey is a licksplite. But last week the House of Representatives struck out the appropriation for Mr. Harvey's salary and refused to pass the diplomatic bill unless the Senate concurred in this unusual action—and the Senate did con-

cur. We are sorry to have this record of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The occasion did not justify such extreme action. Mr. Harvey's was a very foolish letter, but he was not responsible for its publication, and we maintain over and over again, that no executive officer ought to be held responsible to anybody for his private political opinions. For the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, he should be held, to strict account; his opinions should be sacred. The plague spot upon the administration of our government is that proscription for opinion's sake which our Presidents since Jackson have usurped, and of which Congress has just given us an example.

The Nazone of Florence, of July 12th, publishes a statement of the conditions for an armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former Power demanded the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. The Nazone adds that this was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian Provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice. On the part of Italy the conditions were the cession of Italian territories under the Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol. Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation, and not to raise the Roman question during negotiations for peace. It appears that these conditions were found inadmissible at Vienna, and the Austrian government has decided to try the fortunes of war.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Washington explaining the action of the Tennessee House of Representatives on the amendment to the Constitution. It appears that fifty-six constitutes a quorum of a full house. At the taking of the vote fifty-four answered to their names, and two refused to respond. The Speaker, therefore, ruled, that as no quorum had voted it was to be assumed, that no quorum was present. An appeal was taken from this ruling and the House refused to sustain the decision, and entry was made on the journal that two members were present and refused to vote. The Speaker then the made announcement that the joint resolution had passed. If as now reported, he refuses to certify to this fact he will be removed and some one will be put in his place who will give the proper certificate.

### How shall the Funds be Used?

This seems to be the important inquiry at the present time. All are, of course, desirous that they should be used in the most judicious manner, but a variety of opinions prevail and hence a variety of suggestions. We are too apt to resort to temporary expedients, and there is danger of adopting a short-sighted policy.

It is wise in a time like this not to follow too readily hasty counsel, too often tinged with selfishness, but to look about for courses already marked out, and proved to be safe by experience. The line of action adopted by George Peabody in ameliorating the condition of the poor of London, is profitable to consider at this time. Some years ago George Peabody having for a long time considered plans for elevating the condition of the poor, and having seen the various religious and charitable societies of the great city in which he resided send their missionaries by scores through the noisome and pestilent districts, inhabited by the poor, with scarcely any permanent results, concluded that the place to commence was at the lowest round of the ladder; and that the first work to accomplish was to improve their material surroundings. Acting on this, he erected a model tenement house, in an airy and healthy locality, so arranged as to accommodate a large number of families with separate apartments, at a very moderate rent. A description of this building is very interesting, but the columns of the Press would not allow it at the present time; suffice it, that each family had its own domicile with everything connected necessary to health and cleanliness. Of course these tenements were eagerly sought by the poor, who were very ready to comply with the requirements, among which neatness, order and sobriety were prominent. With comfortable and cheerful surroundings, the moral as well as physical improvement of the occupants of this building was marked, so marked indeed, that it became a common theme, and even the city of London in its corporate capacity, as an economical as well as a philanthropical measure, followed Mr. Peabody's wise example and began the construction of model tenement houses. At the present time many of these houses exist and others are being constructed in London, and the greatest success follows the plan thus inaugurated by our noble countryman for redeeming the poor from degradation and attendant crime. Nor is London alone in this good work. Other communities are following its example, and ere long we may hope to see every city of prominence possessing model tenements for its poor. This system which has been found so successful, provides among other things for its own growth. The revenue derived from rents after paying for necessary repairs and superintendence, goes into a fund for the building of similar tenements. Now, why can we not have something of this kind started in Portland? Large amounts of money are being sent here for the relief of the needy, and this money is being freely expended in furnishing them with food and clothing. This is all well but only temporary wants are being relieved, and these wants are daily becoming less urgent, owing to the remunerative demand for all kinds of labor. A great, aye, an appalling necessity will soon press upon us. Hundreds of families are without a prospect of shelter for the approaching winter. Would it not be wise to follow the example set by other communities, where the need is not so pressing as with us, and with the funds at our command, at once begin the erection in some local where land is cheap, of a certain number of tenement houses after the plan of Geo. Peabody. Let them be substantial, fire-proof buildings, of three or four stories in height, under charge of a superintendent, employed by the City Government to attend to the letting, collecting of rents, keeping in repair, &c. If the tenants are not able for the first few months to pay a rent, let them occupy them free. This, however, will not be necessary, as labor will be in demand at remunerative prices. The rents from these buildings can be applied to the building of others, and in time, in place of such filthy haunts as Gorham's corner, the Bight and Sebastopol, we may

have substantial buildings and neat squares.—By this course a permanent work of charity will be accomplished, by which every citizen will be benefited and the cause of humanity advanced.

J. P. B.

### The County Offices.

Would it be asking too much of the County Commissioners for them to come forward and lend a helping hand to rebuild the county buildings? The writer has conversed with gentlemen from different towns in the county, and has not found one who has not expressed an entire willingness that the County should bear its part of the expense in repairing the county offices.

ANOTHER GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—The entire lower part of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, July 15th. The St. Croix Courier has a letter from a correspondent, which says that the whole number of houses destroyed is about one hundred and sixty, the value of which is estimated at above \$200,000. Many of the houses were occupied by very poor people, and thirty or more families are wholly destitute. The insurance on the whole property destroyed covers only one-third of the loss; hence this fire, which is the greatest that ever visited Charleston, will prove a calamity to a great many of the inhabitants. The lower portion of the city, four entire blocks, presents a most desolate appearance. Business is nearly suspended, and means are being employed to relieve the sufferers.

### A WAR INCIDENT.

The following anecdote is now current in Florence: A ballet dancer at Venice, while dancing at the theatre there, had a bouquet thrown to her, tied with a ribbon in the Italian colors. She immediately kissed the ribbon, which created tremendous enthusiasm amongst the audience. After the performance, she was called to the police office, and sharply reprimanded for this act of patriotism. She excused herself by saying that in kissing the bouquet she had only followed the universal custom on such occasions; but the authorities would not accept this excuse and told her that at another time she should not kiss the bouquet, but tread it under foot. The following evening another bouquet was thrown, and the dancer, in compliance with her instructions, trod it under foot, again amid frantic applause. The ribbon round the bouquet was, however, this time not red, green and white ribbon, but black and yellow—the colors of Austria.

## PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

### THE COURTS.

#### MUNICIPAL COURT.

##### BEFORE JUDGE KINGSBURY.

WEDNESDAY.—Patrick Moore—drunkennes and disturbance. Fined \$3.00 and costs. Committed.

Charles Brainard was before the Court charged with larceny of goods at the late fire from Andrew Gowell. He is the man arrested in Penobscot county, who was travelling with the circus and selling goods outside. The prisoner alleged that he bought the goods of a negro on the train near Brunswick, the day after the conflagration. He was held to bail in the sum of \$300. Committed.

Holden & Peabody for defence. John Welch, Michael Hawley, James Griffin and John Murray, lads, were charged with breaking, entering and stealing from the house of Nathaniel Hawley in Westbrook, on the 15th day of July. The boys are from Boston. In default of bail, in the sum of \$500 each, they were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### Additional Contributions.

The following amounts have been received by the Mayor since our last report:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| First Congregational Society, Lancaster, Mass.                  | \$152 77 |
| Mission Sunday School, East New York, by Chas B. Brown.         | 100 00   |
| Col. of M. E. Church, Elliot, by Rev. E. B. Emerson.            | 50 00    |
| Carter Hale & Co., New York, by Abner Lowell.                   | 100 00   |
| Workingmen of the Merrimac Iron Foundry, Lawrence.              | 75 00    |
| Collected by a young lady of Fitchburg.                         | 100 70   |
| Robert F. Williams, Bangor.                                     | 30 00    |
| Citizens of Freeport, by R. S. Soule.                           | 267 00   |
| Citizens of Lowell, additional.                                 | 1,064 81 |
| Congregational Church, Andover.                                 | 100 55   |
| Citizens of Cumberland, Me.                                     | 154 00   |
| Trinity Church, Portville, Pa.                                  | 40 94    |
| E. T. Foote, New Haven.   | 10 00    |
| President and Directors of Milford Cong. Church, Milford, Mass. | 275 00   |
| Unknown, Buffalo, N. Y.   | 4 00     |
| Exhibition of tableaux by ladies of Union Hotel, Saratoga.      | 1,005 00 |
| Benjamin Emerson, Pittsford, N. H.                              | 154 00   |
| Citizens of Chelsea, additional.                                | 560 00   |

The total amount received by the Mayor thus far foots up to \$27,178.89. J. McLeelan, Treasurer of Relief Committee, acknowledges receipts as follows: Citizens of Yarmouth, by hands of Messrs Freeman & Storrs, \$1,155 00. Previously contributed by citizens of Yarmouth and distributed by a committee appointed by the donors. Wm Allen, Northampton, 434 00. Leigh Zine Works, Penn., 5 00. Messrs Rollins & Gilkey, who are now located at the old apothecary and drug stand of Dr. Edmund Dana, Jr., corner Congress and Preble streets, have forwarded to the Relief Committee for the benefit of sufferers by the fire the sum of \$25, which the committee desire to acknowledge the receipt of.

The following contributions of clothing, &c., have been received since our last report: 1 Bbl clothing, from J. P. Cooper & als, of New Castle, N. H.; by H. P. Storrs; 5 boxes chemical olive soap, from Twitchell Bros & Champlin; 1 box cheese, from G. B. Ketchum, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1 bbl clothing, from Robt T. Thorne, Middleton, Conn; 102 bbls flour, from H. L. Potter, St. Louis; 1 trunk, from N. London, Conn; 2 boxes, from Unknown; 1 bundle, from Unknown; 1 box dry fish, from E. G. Willard; 4 bbls clothing, from Woburn; one box clothing from citizens of Norway.

J. M. Kimball, Esq., of this city, has received ten dollars from Rev J. Huse, of Chicago, to be given where he thought best. Also, of Cutler & Huse of the same city, twenty dollars to be applied in the same way.

J. M. Kimball & Co contributed one hundred dollars for the benefit of their workmen who lost by the fire.

Mr J. O. Shirley has received from Jams Stackpole, Esq., Waterville, Me., thirty dollars for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

Miss F. A. Hall received from ladies of Newbury, July 24th, a package of valuable clothing, together with twenty-one dollars, nine of which were contributed by boys of "Carrier Grammar School" to be distributed among the needy.

Hon Geo W Woodman has received by hand of Rev Mr Peters the sum of \$75 from the Hartford Universalist Society for the Pearl Street

Universalist Society of this city to be distributed by Mr Woodman among sufferers of the latter society by the fire.

### Notice to Persons Needing Aid.

Sufferers by the late fire desiring aid, are earnestly requested, to procure at once the proper blanks from the Relief Committee and set forth particularly a full statement of their losses and property saved.

The Committee will at once investigate all cases presented, and will distribute in a few days, all the funds at their disposal, among those who may stand in need of relief. Parties who neglect to make application, of course cannot expect assistance, and must not afterwards complain if their unfortunate neighbors, who are prompt and diligent in presenting their claims receive the whole amount, to a portion of which they might otherwise be entitled.

Blanks can be obtained from any member of the committee. Per order of Committee, E. Fox, Chairman.

DONATION FROM DUBUQUE.—The practical sympathy that reaches us from the great West tells us that the men of that section have not only a "big country," but hearts to match.—Hon. George W. Woodman has received from M. Hingman, President of the Dubuque Produce Exchange, a draft for \$820.25, contributed by the business men and citizens of that place through the Exchange, which sum the letter directs Mr. Woodman to "properly appropriate for the relief of the suffering poor, made so," the letter continues, "by the late disaster that has so paralyzed the business interests of your beautiful city. My regret is that the sum is no greater, but you will please accept it as indicating that the hearts of our people in this Key City of the West beat in sympathy with suffering humanity in the Forest City of the East."

Mr. Woodman will distribute the funds according to his best judgment, and our Western friends may rest assured that their generosity will reach worthy objects.

EXCHANGE STREET.—We understand that the committee on laying out new streets have agreed not to widen Exchange street between Middle and Fore streets, principally by reason of the withdrawal of the petition of those abutters who originally asked for it. So this street will probably be built up on the old lines, and business will drift off to the more commodious streets to be opened below and above.

CHURCH ACTION.—At a meeting of the 3d Parish Church and Society held in the vestry of the Chestnut Street Methodist Church, July 23d, the following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks be tendered to the High Street, Central, and Chestnut Street Churches, for their sympathy and brotherly love manifested toward us in the recent calamity which has befallen us in the loss of our house of worship; and

Resolved, That we accept the invitation so kindly extended to us by the Chestnut Street Church to occupy their vestry on Wednesday evenings for our weekly social prayer meeting.

A PLAN of the proposed improvements in relaying the streets in the burnt district, as made by the City Engineer, may be seen at the Merchants' Exchange on Commercial street. Citizens are invited to examine it for themselves.

THE ADVERTISER.—The publisher of the Portland Advertiser has broken ground for a new office on his lot on the westerly side of Cross street. He will set it 10 feet back from the street to make allowance for the proposed widening of that street, which is to be an important one for business in the future.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The building committee from this society is busy arranging the preliminaries for rebuilding the church. It has been decided to give up the old lot in Federal street. Four others have been offered, but no choice has yet been made. We learn through the Star that a liberal citizen of Portland has pledged himself to contribute \$1000 whenever the society get ready to build.

BUDGET OF A PLEASANT PLACE.—In fact a sweet place. Candy flies through the windows there as half does in some other towns; at least a shower of sweets came through the windows of our printing office there yesterday—possibly from the cart of an agent of J. W. Perkins, who was seen driving down the street about that time.

LET THINGS ALONE.—A boy went into the new Press office yesterday morning, and by meddling with one of the card presses, got his hand badly jammed.

MANUFACTURING.—The business of Little, Haley & Brown, paper manufacturers at Yarmouth, has increased so rapidly, since the starting of their mill a few months ago, that they have found it necessary to make extensive enlargements. They propose to raise the dam which supplies their water-power, two feet, double the size of their bleach-room, increase the capacity of their machine-room, and add two 30-inch engines. They will also build a stock-house and put in three drainers. When these improvements are completed, they will be able to turn out one and a half tons of white hanging paper per day.

A MAN at work on board the steamer John Brooks, lying at Sturdivant's wharf, found a wallet containing six thousand dollars in notes and bonds. The owner's name was found therein and the property was returned. The generous soul of his grateful owner rewarded the humble and honest finder with fifty cents, and his heart still expanding, the amount was increased to seventy-five cents. Such liberality should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.—Star.

THE ALUM SAFES.—Attention is invited to the testimonials in favor of these safes, published in another column. It will be seen that they have been subjected to very severe tests and have given good satisfaction.

MAYOR STEVENS received yesterday from W. W. Leland, Esq., a letter enclosing a check for \$1,005, the proceeds of an exhibition of tableaux vivants given at Saratoga by the lady guests of Union Hotel, under the direction of Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Mrs. W. W. Leland, and Mrs. W. P. Dole. The fund is to be applied to the relief of sufferers by the calamitous fire in this city.

A HORSE owned in Biddeford, engaged in hauling rubbish from the ruins, was run over and killed by the cars on Commercial street, yesterday.

OTTAGE TO LET on Cushing's Island.—See advertisement.

ONLY \$4,500 for a first class house on Brown street. See advertisement.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY PRESS.

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1866.

## ONE DAY Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian off Farther Point.

### Progress of the Great Eastern.

### RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

### THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FARTHER POINT, July 25. The steamship Hibernian having repaired the damage to her screw left Liverpool about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th for Quebec direct, and has just passed this point.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Noon.—The latest reports from the Great Eastern were quite favorable. Steady progress was being made on Sunday afternoon. She had paid out 283 miles; distance run 263 miles.

### EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

Nothing has transpired concerning peace negotiations.

Several French papers have received Government warning for publishing false news.

In the diplomatic circles of St. Petersburg it was declared that Prussia had no present intention of abandoning its policy of neutrality, and that only in the case of active intervention of a foreign power in the German conflict, would she make declarations and take up an attitude corresponding with her interests.

The Moscow Gazette expresses its entire sympathy with the Italian cause, and favors the annexation of Rome to Italy.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Sanguinary conflicts took place on the 14th, between the Prussians and the Federals, near Aschaffenburg. The former were entirely successful. The town was in flames and the Federals were retreating. The Prussians were marching on Frankfurt which town the Federal troops had evacuated, and the Diet removed to Augsburg, where the foreign representatives were expected to assemble. The headquarters of the Prussian army, under the King had been advanced to Bismarck. Bismarck had occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venice, except those in Venice, had no railway communication with Vienna, so that unless Cialdini be dislodged the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

Pressed by a deputation from the Venetian municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defence of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be held until his military operations to the defence of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Floridoff village, two or three miles from the town gates, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp as a tete du pont. Should the Prussians however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands.

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by repeated losses in Bohemia, the Times believes, will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to his capital, and trusts that before the Prussians will be ready for an onset, an interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportune several points, and in case of success the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands.

Advices from Seiberg state that all the soldiers on march in Russia have been called in, and that military trains start every day Warsaw to the frontiers of Galicia and Silicia, and the Russian troops are marching from Poland to Bessarabia.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

### XXXIX CONGRESS—First Session

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The credentials of Judge Fowler having been found satisfactory, he appeared in the Senate chamber and took the oath as Senator from Tennessee.

The portrait of President Lincoln was accepted by concurrence in the joint resolution from the House.

A joint resolution to adjourn Congress at noon on Saturday next, was passed. The civil appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment was adopted to pay the 1st Michigan Cavalry the cost of transportation home, after being mustered out.

Forty thousand dollars were appropriated for survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under direction of the War Department, in view of constructing a ship canal.

Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for collecting information concerning the mineral resources of the Pacific slope.

An amendment was adopted, extending to our Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, certain consular powers enjoyed by Consuls in China, Japan and elsewhere.

A committee of conference was appointed on the House bill on its amendment to the tariff bill and agreed to a committee of conference.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which a recess was taken until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to prevent officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

John W. Leitch took the oath and his seat as member from Tennessee. The bill regulating the appointment of Clerks, etc., by U. S. Judges was passed.

The bill restoring to the possession of loyal owners the lands confiscated by the rebel authorities was passed.

The bill amendatory of the national currency act was taken up. After debate the bill was postponed until December.

A conference committee was appointed on Army bill. An order was passed to pay the Tennessee members their pay and mileage from March 4th, 1865.

A conference committee was appointed on the Tariff bill.

The joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee was passed.

The Senate bill for the payment of the public debt was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and referred to the Committee on the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Nine bills were on the Calendar; five were passed over. The sixth was that of Mr. Stevens, to enable the late rebel States to regain their privileges in the Union.

Pending a motion to lay aside, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORT ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Nomination of Lieut. Gen. Grant to the New Bank of General.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The House Committee on foreign affairs have reported a bill amending our neutrality law, striking out some of the more stringent features and making it conform, in some particulars, to the English statute on that subject.

Up to one o'clock, no report had been made on the credentials of Judge Patterson, the President's son-in-law, acting private secretary of the President.

Copper took his seat in the House this morning as a member from Tennessee. The President has signed the bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of them for postal, military and other purposes.

This is in the nature of a general law. He has also signed the bill reviving the grade of General in the U. S. Army, and this afternoon, nominated to the Senate, Lieut. Gen. Grant for that office, and Vice Admiral Farragut to be Admiral in the navy, under a recent law.

The Secretary of War reports the number of prisoners held and died on both sides during the war, as follows: Number of Union prisoners in the South, 25,000; rebel prisoners in the North, 200,000; Union prisoners died, 22,570; rebel prisoners died, 24,430.

It was with much difficulty that a quorum could be procured in the House to-day, 95 members being necessary to that purpose. Both houses are now rapidly dispatching business with a view to closing up this week.

The House Committee on Territories in their report on Utah affairs say the U. S. laws are defiantly violated; that armed force is necessary to preserve peace, but propose to postpone any recommendations until December next. Witnesses testified that hostility to the United States is taught by Brigham Young, and those faithful to him. Gen. Conner believes the leaders authorize and justify homicide. A special order issued by Brigham Young was put in evidence, declaring that 80 teamsters belonging to Gen. Johnston's command should be massacred. Fortunately the men designated to execute the order revolted at the atrocity, and placed the original order in the hands of a Federal officer.

Judge Stanbury has been confirmed as Attorney General. The nomination of Gov. Randall as Postmaster General was not acted upon.

The following nominations for postmasters in Maine have been confirmed: Chas. C. Norton, at Eastport; Dwight B. Barnard, at Calais; Samuel S. Thurlow, at Belfast.

The Senate has sanctioned the name of James L. Fry from the President, to whom it had been sent for a commission of Brevet Major General.

Senator Crockett of New Hampshire, is lying dangerously ill here of typhoid fever.

### New York Market.

New York, July 25.

Cotton—dull; sales 800 bales. Flour—sales 7,600 bbls; western grades steady; other kinds 10 a 20c lower. Western 5.00. Round Hoop 6.00.







## RAILROADS.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

**QUICK THRU RAILWAY,  
Of Canada.**

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

On and after Monday, JULY 2nd, 1868,  
the trains will run as follows:—

**Morning Express Train for South Paris, Lewiston,  
Gorham, Island Pond, Montreal and Quebec at 7 A. M.**

**Full Train for Waterville, Bangor, Gorham, Island  
Pond, Montreal and Quebec at 10 P. M.**

This train connects with the train for Toronto,  
Detroit and Chicago. Sleeping Cars attached from  
Montreal to Bangor.

No Baggage can be received or checked after the  
above hour stated.

Trains will arrive as follows:—

From Montreal, Quebec & So. Paris, Lew-  
iston and Auburn, .. 8 10 A. M.  
From Montreal, Quebec &c. .. 2 15 P. M.

The Company are not responsible for baggage.

any amount exceeding \$50 in value (and that personal) unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

H. BAILEY, Local Superintendent.

Portland, April 7, 1866. dti

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**PORTLAND**

**SACO & PORTSMOUTH R. R.**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,  
Commencing Monday, May 14th, 1866.  
Passenger Trains leave Portland for

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the Express train to and from Boston will run via Boston & Maine R. R., stopping *only* at Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, North Berwick, South Berwick Junction, Dover, Exeter, Haverhill, and Lowell. *Express* trains to and from Boston at 8.40 A. M., 2.50 and 6.00 (express) P. M.

Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A. M., 3.00 and 7.00 (express) P. M.

**A MECHANIC'S and LABORER'S Train** will leave Biddeford daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M., and Saco at 6.08, arriving in Portland at 6.40.

A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Portland at 7.10 A. M. for Saco and Biddeford, and returning, leave Biddeford at 8.30 and Saco at 8.40 A. M.

FRANCIS CHASE, Supt.  
Portland, July 21, 1866. jul23

**PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,  
Commencing Monday, April 30th, 1886.  
Passenger Trains leave Portland daily

at 1.00 P. M., for Bath, Augusta, Waterville, Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, and Intermediate Stations, (connecting at Brunswick with Androscoggin R. R.), for Lewiston and Farmington, and at Kendall's Mills with Maine Central E. R. for Bangor and Intermediate stations. *Fares as low by this route as any other.*

Leave Portland for Bath, Lewiston, Augusta and

Freight Train, with passenger car attached, will leave Portland for Skowhegan and intermediate stations every morning at 7 o'clock.

Stages for Rockland connect at Bath; and for Bel-  
last at Augusta, and for Solon, Anson, Norridge-  
wock, Athens and Moose Head Lake at Skowhegan,  
and for China, East and North Vassalboro' at Vas-  
salboro', and for Unity at Kendall's Mill's.

**W. HATCH, Superintendent.**

April 28, 1864.—dtf

**PORTLAND & ROCHESTER R.R.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
On and after Monday, April 30, 1906,  
trains will leave as follows:

Leave Saco River for Portland at 5 30 and 9 00 A. M.  
340 P. M.  
Leave Portland for Saco River at 7 15 A. M., 2 00 and  
6 20 P. M.  
The 2 00 P. M. train out and the A. M. train in to  
Portland will be freight trains with passenger cars  
attached.  
Stages connect at Gorham for West Gorham,


Standish, Deep Falls, Baldwin, Denmark, Sebago, Bridgton, Lovell, Hiram, Brownfield, Fryeburg, Conway, Bartlett, Jackson, Limington, Cornish, Porter, Freedom, Madison, and Eaton, N. H.

At Buxton Center for West Buxton, Bonny-Eagle, South Limington, Limington, Limerick, Newfield, Parsonsfield and Ossipee

At Saccarappa for South Windham, Windham Hill

Steam Car and Accommodation trains will run as follows:—Leave Gorham for Portland at 8 00 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Leave Portland for Gorham at 12 15 P. M. and 4 P. M.

By order of the President.  
Portland, April 28, 1866—dtf

**MAINE CENTRAL R. R.**  
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**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
—  
 Trains leave Portland daily (Grand Trunk Depot) Sundays excepted, for Auburn and Lewiston at 7.00 A. M., and for Bangor and all intermediate stations at 8.00 A. M.

an intermediate stations, at 1.10 P. M. Returning, trains from Auburn and Lewiston are due at 8.30 A. M., and from Bangor and all intermediate stations, at 2 P. M., to connect trains for Boston.  
Freight trains leave daily at 8 A. M.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.  
dc2zt

Dec 15, 1865.

SUMMER EXCURSION

SUMMER EXCURSION  
—AT—  
**Reduced Rates**  
—VIA THE—  
   
**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| From Portland to Chicago and return all rail.                                       | \$40.00 |
| Chicago and Milwaukee rail to Sarnia and<br>steamer through Huron and Michigan..... | 34.00   |
| Detroit and return all rail.....  | 28.00   |
| Niagara Falls and return all rail.....  | 25.00   |
| London and return all rail.....   | 24.00   |
| Quebec and return all rail.....   | 12.00   |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Montreal and return all rail.....          | 18.00 |
| Gorham and return all rail.....            | 15.00 |
| Tickets good to return up to November 1st. | 5.00  |

For further information on round trip ticket via Boston, New York, Niagara Falls, &c., apply at the

**UNION TICKET OFFICE,**  
282 CONGRESS STREET.

E. P. BEACH, WM. FLOWERS,  
General Agent. Eastern Agent.  
D. H. BLANCHARD, Agent.  
junel1dtf

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**CLOTHING.**

NEW CLOTHING UP TOW !  
EMERSON & BURR  
Have this day received a new lot of

Also an additional stock of  
Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
all of the best style and quality, which we offer at  
such prices as cannot fail to satisfy all purchasers.  
Don't fail to call at

**317 CONGRESS STREET,**  
and look at our fine stock of goods before purchasing  
elsewhere. We have a large stock of **DUSTERS** at  
very low prices. We guarantee satisfaction to all our  
customers.

**S. EMERSON.** **M. L. BURE.**

30 Portland, June 16, 1866. June 18th

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**HURRAH! BOYS, HURRAH!**

40 **Boys' & Men's Clothing.**

Or Clothing Made to Order.  
—ALSO—  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
At Cheaper Prices than any place this side of  
New York, at the

**New England Clothing Company's,**  
Just Removed to  
**28 Market Square,**  
OPPOSITE THE PREBLE HOUSE, PORTLAND  
may22a3m **E. LEVEEN & CO.**

**COOK & AYERS, Drapers and Tailors,**  
No. 103 Federal Street, Ware's Block. NEW  
GOODS just received. jul19-3w

**NOTICE**—LEWIS, ROLLINS & BOND, hav-  
ing secured Stores No. 18 and 19 Market  
Square, between the Preble House and U. S. Hotel.

and are refitting it for the wholesale and retail Clothing trade, with Custom Department as formerly, and shall be ready to open a NEW STOCK, in ten days.  
jul19 d&w2w